

It is rare in our country that principles of public policy can be discussed with moderation and candor, simply as principles, apart from the motives and purposes, imputed or real, of some who hold or oppose them. For instance, in the matter of the doctrine advocated by Mr. Sumner, in regard to the abolition of the State Government, it has been very common for the patrons of this dogma, to impute the opposition it encounters to a desire on the part of some people to protect slavery from the foreseen consequences of remitting the "conquered territory" of the South to Congressional government. That this is not a sufficient explanation of the opposition waged against this destructive doctrine we have been made apparent to some minds by the force of legal argument that has been arrayed against it, but if any one desires to see an embodied evidence of the fact that imputed opinions in the interest of slavery do not prejudice this question as it is treated by some who deem the theory to be very erroneous and dangerous, he can find it in the subjoined observations, made on the recent article of Mr. Sumner by the Hon. Albert G. Riddle, of Ohio, than whom, it is known, there is in the whole land no more thorough-going hater and opponent of slavery. He says:

"It does not by any means follow, because the President has established governments among the subdued rebels, that therefore Congress should. I have never understood that Congress may do anything because he does it. Our subjects rebelled; the President pursues them with an army to subdue and punish them. The territory he cannot conquer; it is ours, and he only removes those who criminally hold it. He cannot subjugate and abolish the existing State Governments. He drives from them the criminals who now hold and use them for evil. All intervening power he crushes out of course. Meantime the usual attendants of war accompany our army. A commander, by the presence and force of arms, is the governor of all, civil as well military, within his lines." As his field becomes large, and his lines extend, his quasi civil duties become onerous and embarrassing. And hence the President has in several instances, as he had the most unquestioned right to do, appointed officers to relieve the commanders of this part of their duties, under the title of Military Governors. It is an office incident to war, and there is precisely the same power to appoint to it as there is to command an army. But this power can in no wise authorize Congress to declare the whole Government of a State vacated, and provide for that vacuum by its own legislation, though I cannot see why it may not provide, under what circumstances the President may appoint a Military Governor, prescribe his duties, define his power, &c., and, so far from having objection to that, it might be expedient to do so.

"I notice one other proposition of Mr. Sumner's more important perhaps than the place he thought proper to assign to it. This: Slavery is dependent upon the State Governments, and, as they have fallen, it perished with them. Slavery certainly can exist only by virtue of State legislation, and it may be that the assumption that the same blow that demolished the parent Government has also demolished slavery, helped very much to the conclusion that the Slave State Government had ceased. Can that assumption be sustained? If slavery has perished because the power that created it is extinct, has not every thing else perished also that was created or authorized by that same power? This will not do. For while many rights can be acquired independent of, and in the absence of municipal law, a still greater number, in our present state of civilization, are made to depend wholly upon direct legislation; and if a demolition of the legislative power can divest a man of one of these rights, it will of all. It has never been understood that even the conquest of a legislative power repealed the laws already enacted. They remain till the conqueror signifies his pleasure that they be abrogated. Slavery should in no event survive this war; but there are such other less questionable means for its destruction that the view of Mr. Sumner need hardly be insisted upon. If sound, then slavery is abolished, and it needs no legislation of Congress to uproot it.

"After all, the doctrine that the rebellion has destroyed the State Government, where it exists, it exceedingly captivating, and many are carried off their feet by it ere they have examined the ground on which it stands."

[From the Nat. Intelligencer.]
The Public Debt.
Washington letters state that the Treasury Department is preparing its statement of debt for Congress, and will report about as follows for the fiscal year ending September 30th. The statement, of course, only covers the adjusted debt, and does not touch unsettled claims:

Old public debt, interest 5 1/2 per cent.	\$67,281,591
Three years' 7 1/2-10th bonds.	129,996,950
Two years' six per cent bonds.	276,200
United States notes	395,924,360
Fractional currency	18,852,856
Twenty years' bonds, 6 per cent.	50,000,000
Oregon war debt.	450,876
Certificates of indebtedness, 6 per cent.	158,436,437
Five-twenty bonds, 6 per cent.	256,089,231
Old past-due Treasury notes.	41,000
Total.	\$1,228,832,771

It is added that on the 1st of May, 1863, the average rate of interest-bearing debt was only three and five sixths per cent. On account of the large increase of sales of five-twenty the rate has been increased. It is impossible at present to arrive at an accurate statement of the whole debt.

An Irishman, who was troubled with the toothache, determined to have an old offender extracted; but there being no dentist near he resolved to do the job himself: whereupon he filled the excavation with powder, and being afraid to touch it off, he put a slow match to it, lighted it, and then ran to get out of the way.

A Rebel Officer's Confession.

Capt. W. H. Henderson, late of the rebel army, which he has left, after two years' service, from a conviction that the cause for which he fought was wrong, writes to the New Orleans Era:

The trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by General E. Kirby Smith, is conquered to day. 'Tis true, they may fall back into Texas, and make a show of resistance—for, indeed, it will only be a show—till they reach the mountainous regions in Western Texas, where they will keep up a bushwhacking warfare, till a want of the necessities of life will, in one year, compel them to sue for peace, and be willing to take it upon the terms of the United States Government, let them be what they may. A large majority of the Louisiana volunteers, commanded by Brig.-Gen. A. Mouton and Green and Spait, will never cross Sabine river to go into Texas. I will stake my existence upon it, that two-thirds of Taylor's army deserts him before he gets into Texas.

There is a great disaffection among the citizens of the country, who, previous to the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States, were good Secessionists, are now as good Union men as they are rebels. They saw plainly that by complying with the proclamation the war could be brought to a speedy close, and the further effusion of blood evaded. But, ah! why did not the people of the rebel States comply? Gladly would seven-eighths of the non-slave-holding population have complied; but a proposition, or hint, of such a thing from any person, would have been the signal of death to him or her without ceremony. And then it would have frustrated the designs of Generals Lee, Joe Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard, Smith, Holmes, Magruder, Bill Yancey, etc. They all expect to be Presidents of the Confederate States; and before they would see the restoration of the Union—thereby blasting forever their political expectations for the future—they would see the soil of Texas crimson with the blood of her (partly deluded and trodden down) people.

I assert, positively, that it is not the fault of the citizens of the States in rebellion that the war is not ended and the Union reconstructed. Twelve months ago, if the legal voters of the rebel States could have gone to the polls and voted their sentiments perfectly untrammelled, they would have voted reconstruction by two-thirds majority. The U. S. Government should wage a war of extermination against them and never lay down the sword till Jeff. Davis, with every other leader of this rebellion, may be seen dangling from the limbs of trees at the end of a rope. I have witnessed scenes in the Confederate army, perpetrated upon the helpless and the unoffending by Confederate soldiers, that would make humanity itself blush. When Gen. Taylor retreated from the Teche last summer (or the latter part of last spring, I believe), there was scarcely a farm house on the line of march but what bore ocular proof of the depredations of Sibley's men; and the only excuse they gave for robbing the citizens was that they did not want to leave it for the Yankees.

They even went so far as to shoot cattle down on the prairie, and leave them lying to be eaten by buzzards. I saw a Texas soldier shoot a soldier's wife's cow in her yard, and it the only one she had—and because she remonstrated, set her house on fire and turn her and her little ones out doors. Who, I ask, is responsible for all this? Echo answers, Jeff. Davis & Co., and the ghosts of thousands of helpless women and children, and poor deluded soldiers, will loom up before him in the day of judgement, and point their long skeleton fingers toward his naked spirit, and enumerate the sufferings and insults which he caused them in this world—and the testimony will sink him deeper and deeper into his Satanic Majesty's den, till the creakings of the fastenings will die away in the distance.

The stronghold of the Western rebel forces is Galveston, and is nothing to compare with those at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; and indeed they may be forced to evacuate Galveston without firing a gun. If Gen Banks penetrates Texas from the east toward Houston as far as the Natchez or Trinity river, Magruder will fall back to Houston. The supplies of the Colorado river cut off from the Confederate Army, they are lost. A want of clothing, provisions and money has completely demoralized the trans-Mississippi Department.

An Unparalleled Feat in Iron Founding—The Twenty-inch Guns—Seventy-two Tons of Metal at one Heat.

The Pittsburg Dispatch of the 26th says: We have already noticed the fact that preparations were progressing at the Fort Pitt Works, in this city, for the manufacture of twenty-inch guns, the lathe, patterns, &c., being in an advanced condition. As the excitement of manufacturing a gun of such a caliber, however, is one of great risk, it was determined to settle at least one point practically before attempting to mold the great gun, by melting, at a single heat, nearly the same quantity of metal as would be required for the twenty-inch. For this purpose two guns were molded of the fifteen-inch navy pattern, and each furnished with a twelve-inch instead of a fifteen-inch hollow core, making the rough weight of each of the guns nearly as great as that of the Columbiad fifteen-inch. These molds were placed side by side in the pits of the new foundry, and on Saturday morning five of the furnaces in the foundry were charged—three for the special purpose of casting the great gun and two for the ordinary work of the shop. The respective weights of these charges will give some idea of the capacity of these enormous furnaces, being thirty-four, nineteen, nineteen, thirteen and eight and a half tons, an aggregate of nearly ninety-four tons, and a far greater amount of metal, we believe, than was ever reduced in furnaces in a single establishment in one day. Seventy-two tons of this metal being the charge of the three large furnaces, where designed for the casting of the experimental guns. The metal was led from each of these furnaces to a large pool equidistant from each of the molds and communicating by two "runners" with the "gates."

About one o'clock the three furnaces were tapped in quick succession, and in a moment three streams of molten iron were pouring into the pool, from which, as the metal rose to the level of the openings, two fiery lines shot into each of the molds. The intense heat of the iron pouring along these seven streams, with the molten mass in the reservoir, seemed to have no extraordinary effect on the workmen, who performed their accustomed duties of skimming and clearing the molds with as much indifference as if the glowing metal surrounding them and filling the air with showers of sparks were harmless streams of water. Familiarity with such situations is apt to breed contempt of danger, but we believe that no accident has ever yet occurred at the works during the operation of casting. Notwithstanding the

unusually risky character of the experiment on Saturday, everything passed off successfully, and the streams of hot metal and cold water, crossing and interlacing on their way, poured into the molds without accident. The success of the experiment abundantly demonstrates the capacity of the works for the manufacture of guns of twenty-inch caliber.

A Newbern (North Carolina) correspondent of the New York Herald says that a commissioner, in a semi-official character, on the part of the Government at Raleigh, recently arrived at Newbern to broach a proposition long entertained by the North Carolina conservatives. His purpose so far as developed is to sound Northern people upon the feasibility of the assembling of a great national convention, at such time and place, and under such stipulations, safeguards and guarantees, as may be agreed upon by special commissioners to be appointed for the purpose by both the contending parties. Furthermore, it is expressly to be understood that if such convention should be ordered and held, and delegates from all parts of the country assembled thereat, the result of its deliberations shall be presented to the people at large, who, through a free ballot, unawed by military, and held to no personal responsibility for the vote they may cast, shall express themselves either in favor of or against the proposition determined upon.

The same writer says that the Raleigh Standard has been revived. The editor tries to vindicate his course as opposed to the Davis administration of North Carolina, and to prove that he has always been a consistent Southern rights man. He says nothing about a return of North Carolina to the Union.

CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT MORGAN AND HIS MEN.—The Richmond Examiner publishes in full the correspondence which has passed between the rebel Commissioner Ould and General Meredith, the agent of exchange on the part of the Federal Government in regard to the treatment of John Morgan and his men. On the 30th of July Gen Meredith notified the rebels that John Morgan and his officers would be placed in close confinement, and held as hostages for the members of Col. Streight's command. On the 1st of August Commissioner Ould sent a protest to this action, alleging that Col. Streight's command were "treated exactly as the other officers held in captivity" by the rebels, and adding that in retaining Col. Streight, the Confederate authorities had only followed the example of the Federal Government, which had "claimed and exercised the right to retain officers and men indefinitely, not only upon charges actually preferred, but upon mere suspicion." Commissioner Ould also requested to know the nature of the "close confinement" to which Morgan and his men were to be subjected. On the 28th of August he repeated this inquiry, adding that Col. Streight was satisfied with his treatment, "but if you wish him," he added further, "put in a felon's cell, they are pursuing exactly the course to effect it."

On the 30th of September General Meredith apprised Commissioner Ould that "the United States authorities had nothing whatever to do with the treatment that Morgan and his command received when imprisoned at Columbus; such treatment was wholly unauthorized." To this, on the 2d instant Mr. Ould again demanded an explanation of the action of our authorities, expressing his surprise that, in two interviews had with General Meredith, the latter had not informed him how it was that Morgan and his men had been permitted by the United States authorities to receive such "unauthorized treatment."

On the 18th instant, Mr. Ould communicated to General Meredith a letter from one of Morgan's officers, affirming that Morgan was still confined in a penitentiary, and that a "new excuse" for that course had been set up. Mr. Ould again inquired whether this treatment of Morgan was to be continued, either with or without the consent of the United States authorities.

Here the correspondence ends, having apparently produced no result. The Savannah Republican says, however, that General Neal Dow is to be exchanged for Morgan, and this may be true.

A CITY IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—The resident population of Virginia, Nevada Territory on the 1st of July, was estimated at fifteen thousand, the daily average number of transient visitors being as many more. Main street, which is the Broadway and Wall of the city, is some three quarters of a mile in length, is crowded with every grade and description, a large proportion being elegantly dressed males and females.

The buildings on Main street are mostly brick, the first story iron, open in front. This gives a light, cheerful appearance to the street, especially in the night time when brilliantly lighted with gas. Many of the buildings in the city are provided with vaults and salamanders; the four and five story brick and iron front fire proof, now going up, all have one or both of these indispensable features. Some of the streets are so blocked up with lumber, brick, and mortar, that teams are at times unable to get along; common laborers get from \$4 to \$2 a day, without board.

The city supports four daily newspapers, a theatre, opera house, several churches, a number of negro minstrels and melodists, to say nothing of the institutions already enumerated above.

No one who has not been there can form an idea of the amount of treasure to be seen in passing through Main street. At Wells & Fargo's banking house and express office it is not uncommon to see tons of "silver bricks" wheeled in and out in the course of an hour. These "bricks," in shape, resemble the ordinary fire brick, but are much larger, and from nine hundred and eighty-five to nine hundred and ninety per cent fineness, which is ten to fifteen per cent purer, averaging some \$1,800 each.

The tight drafts sold frequently amount to \$100,000. Sums of \$20 and upwards are usually paid in \$20 pieces. No paper currency there, or in any of the mining towns west of the Rocky Mountains—Salt Lake City being the only place where paper circulates for money. So much for a city less than six years old.

The following is a correct list of rebel prices at Atlanta, Ga., on the 6th ult.: Printing paper \$2 per lb; chickens, \$3 per pair; flour, \$35 per 100 lbs; bacon, \$1 50 per lb; beef, \$10 per lb; butter, \$1 75 per lb; eggs, \$1 per dozen; cabbage, \$1 apiece; potatoes, \$12 per bushel; calico, \$3 per yard; shoes, \$40 a pair; boots, \$70 a pair.

[From the Washington Chronicle.]

A Letter from Gen. Lee.

A correspondent from the Pennsylvania Reserves sends us the following letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the rebel army. It appears that an English gentleman named Lowe, residing near Prince William City, Va., who has a safe guard from Provost Marshal General Patrick, guaranteeing him protection in property and person as a British subject, applied to General Kilpatrick, on the recent occasion of our advance, for a guard, which was afforded him in the detail of women belonging to the First Ohio Cavalry. General Kilpatrick, as is known, was driven back, and these men were about to take to the bushes and make their escape, when Mr. Lowe assured them that he would ask the rebel authorities to regard them as non-combatants. This application was made and elicited the following reply from the rebel General:

HEAD-QUARTERS OF VIRGINIA, Oct. 16, 1863.
Mr. Lowe, Prince William City:
Sir.—Two privates of the Federal cavalry, who were captured while guarding your property (H. R. Kingman and Wm. Vincent, company A, First Ohio Cavalry, Gen. Kilpatrick's escort,) have been turned over to the Federal surgeon left in charge of their wounded near Bristol Station, with their horses. I do not regard them as prisoners of war. They will accordingly be released without parole. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

A BIG CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY.—A very important movement is on foot, among some officers of the squadron which captured New Orleans, in regard to prize money. According to the appraisal furnished the Navy Department by Admiral Farragut, of the number of vessels captured by the squadron in the Mississippi, the amount to be paid to the officers and crews would be about \$750,000 for vessels alone. But there are other items of far greater magnitude, which are probably to be brought before Congress this term. The leading officers of the fleet think that the restoration of the mint at New Orleans, the new Custom House, and several other important Government buildings, as well as millions worth of Government property, are worth prize money as well as the capture of vessels. Indeed, it is said that Admiral Farragut put in a claim of twelve millions; but this is not confirmed. A very large amount, however, is to be applied for—say three or four millions; and a gentleman who has the matter in hand, informed me that if the money asked for is gained, the lowest share of any sailor in the fleet will be something like \$700. There is an evident inclination on the part of the National Legislature, and indeed on the part of the Government generally, to testify in some way their appreciation of the unparalleled valor of the captors of New Orleans, and it is probable that it will find vent in this way. [Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.]

THE INSURRECTION IN ST. DOMINGO.—The account telegraphed from a Boston paper a few days ago that the insurrection in St. Domingo had been suppressed proves to have had no foundation in fact, but on the contrary, the New York Journal of Commerce says, a more general hostility is manifested, and the symptoms of disaffection are more widespread. Gen. Bargas, the new Captain General, despatched by the Spanish authorities, is compelled to content himself for the present with a survey, from an adjacent island, of the territory assigned to his jurisdiction. The Imperial Government evidently has on hand a big job, in the effort to bring the Dominicans once more into subjection. It is only a little more than two years since St. Domingo became a second time a Spanish colony. By an act bearing date March 18, 1861, the republic was declared annexed to the Spanish crown. This deed was accomplished through the perfidy of President Santana, who, finding himself in universal detestation, devised means to prolong his term of office by selling the liberties of the people. The inhabitants vainly believed that when the nature of this transaction became known to the court at Madrid, the Government would refuse to yield its sanction; but they were destined to disappointment, for on the 5th of April ensuing, the annexation was publicly proclaimed, despite the remonstrances of the neighboring republic of Hayti and other friendly powers. It is not surprising, then, that discontent breaks out once more in open rebellion. Nor would it be strange if Spain, to extricate herself from a difficult position, finally determines to evacuate the island.

This is an important decision under the revenue laws:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1863.
SIR: In reply to yours of the 23d inst., I have to say, that while the law does not explicitly require the manufacturer of playing cards to affix stamps proportioned to the retail price, he would be clearly subject to the penalties provided if he failed to affix stamps proportioned to the price at which he sells. By the act of March 3, the person who offers playing cards for sale is to be deemed the manufacturer, and he is consequently required to see that such articles are stamped at the rate provided for the price at which he sells.

Very respectfully,
EDW. McPHERSON, Deputy Com.
PHILIP SPEED, Esq., Collector Int. Rev., Louisville, Ky.

REBEL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—The Atlanta Intelligencer contains the following racy morsel from its correspondents at the front:

Applications for leaves of absence in Gen. W. H. T. Walker's division of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps were endorsed by General Walker. General D. H. Hill, General H. endorsed it, approved upon the ground that brave men of the army should be permitted to go home whenever practicable; otherwise all the children to be born during the war and the usual period afterward will be the offspring of the cowards at home who have substitutes and otherwise exempt. Gen. Walker, upon the return of the application, cheerfully withdrew his disapproval, and permitted the brave soldier to go home.

Petroleum Nasby writes that the Democracy in his county, since the October election, have "changed their base" and among others adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That we ain't ez much concerned about our hab's corpses ez we wuz afore the election."

Farm For Sale.

OFFER for sale MY FARM, in Franklin county, situated between the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike and the Kentucky river, CONTAINING ABOUT 300 ACRES. 150 acres in good timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation, and well watered, the land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Grass, and Tobacco. The improvements are good, consisting of a Dwelling House, and other necessary out buildings, an excellent Still House, with Steam Engine, a Mill and all necessary fixtures for making from 2 to 4 barrels of whiskey per day. There is also a good old orchard and a young orchard of the best selected fruit. I also have for sale 44 ACRES of first rate grain land on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county, adjoining the Germany Stone Meeting House. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on me on the premises, I will give a good bargain. WILLIAM BRIGHTWELL.
Oct. 7, 1863-w&twlm.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office. I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of FAMILY GROCERIES, and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash. I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to use or sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment. I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it. R. P. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863-1f.



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. W. Fisk and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.



We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffin trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms. Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to J. W. FISK & CO., No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O. August 26, 1863-w&twlv.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

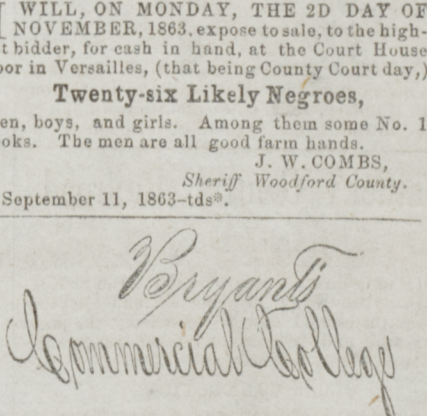
Consisting of Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins; Plain and Figured Merino; Plain and Figured All Wool Delaines; And a large variety of other dress goods. Bleached and Brown Cottons; White Goods, of every description; Plaid Cloths; James & Linsey; Cloths; Cassimeres; and Vestings; Hosiery; Gaiters; Ladies' Shoes; Quincewairs; Glacemars; And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, DOOR MATTS, &c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and we do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in the city or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one. P. S. We are receiving seasonable goods every week. Sept. 11, 1863-1f.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day,) Twenty-six Likely Negroes, men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farmers. J. W. COMBS, Sheriff, Woodford County.
September 11, 1863-tds.



INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open for the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp. Address THOS. J. BRYANT.
August 12, 1863-3m.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office. E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts. Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE. Sept. 14, 1863-by.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated Doctor W. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. HUGH RODMAN.
Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort. THOS. A. THEOBALDS.
July 25-w&twlv.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S WHOLESALE COLUMN! CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE Ever brought to THE WEST! Our Goods were purchased and orders placed early in July, when prices were 10 to 25 per cent. lower than the PREVALENT RATES OF TODAY

We are thus enabled to sell at LOWER PRICES Than can NOW be purchased in New York.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO, CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

SILKS & DRESS GOODS AT WHOLESALE

We have the largest Stock of RICH SILKS & DRESS GOODS IN CINCINNATI, Which we offer to Merchants at LOW PRICES! L. C. HOPKINS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE! TEN THOUSAND SHAWLS. AT LOW PRICES.

WATERVELT SQUARE SHAWLS, WATERVELT DRAPE SHAWLS, WATERVELT LONG SHAWLS, WATERVELT MOURNING SHAWLS, MIDDLESEX SHAWLS, MIDDLESEX MOURNING SHAWLS, NEW STYLE STRIPED SHAWLS, RICH PLAID SHAWLS, BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, BROCHE SHAWLS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, FOR THE TRADE. 6,000

BALMORAL SKIRTS, BRUNNEN'S SKIRTS, WASHINGTON SKIRTS, ENGLISH SKIRTS.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO. BLEACHED SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS, AT WHOLESALE

Portsmouth B., Portsmouth P., Attawangan XX., Greene, White Rock, Rhode Island, Red Bank 7-3 and 4-4 Hudson.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO. CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

American Crash AT WHOLESALE. 20 Bales BLEACHED AND BROWN, AT LOW PRICES.

Russia Crash BY THE BALE. L. C. HOPKINS & CO. CORNER FIFTH AND VINE.

TABLE LINENS, AT WHOLESALE.

7-4 Bleached Denim, 7-5 Snow Drop, 8-4 Bleached D-mack, 8-4 Snow Drop, Damask Towels, Bordered Towels.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO. EMBROIDERIES, AT WHOLESALE.

We have a superb Stock of EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND SETS, MALTESE LACE COLLARS, LACE SLEEVES, LACE SETS, EDGINGS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

Merchants will find it greatly advantageous to examine our stock of goods before purchasing.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Sept. 25, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1863. DAILY COMMONWEALTH FOR THE SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH will be published daily during the approaching session of the General Assembly of Kentucky. A competent reporter will be in attendance in each House, and an accurate report of the proceedings of each day will be given the ensuing morning. The Commonwealth will thus afford the most convenient medium of communication between the members of the Legislature and their constituents, keeping the latter informed not only of the manner in which their own local interests are represented, but of the general course of legislative proceedings, and saving to the former the trouble and labor of a great deal of private correspondence which would otherwise be indispensable. Besides reports of the proceedings of each House of the Kentucky Legislature, the Commonwealth will furnish a summary of all the more important items of the current news of the day, foreign and domestic, war, political and miscellaneous.

The important subjects which will claim the attention of the General Assembly are of vital importance to all the citizens of the State of Kentucky, and we shall hope to receive a large list of subscribers to our Daily paper.

The DAILY COMMONWEALTH, for the session, will be \$1.50. Any person procuring as five subscribers, and forwarding the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH is published at \$1 per year. The Session Daily will be sent to all the Tri-Weekly subscribers, with 50 cents additional charge. Any person procuring five subscribers to the Tri-Weekly, and forwarding us the money, shall have the sixth copy for his trouble.

The WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH will be furnished to subscribers, during the session of the Legislature, for 50 cents; and for a year, including the session, for \$2.00. Persons procuring five subscribers to the session weekly, or yearly weekly, and forwarding the money to us, shall receive the sixth copy free of charge.

Remittances may be made by mail at the risk of the publisher. Oct. 25th, 1863.

FROM THE FRONT.—The Nashville Dispatch, of Friday, says: "We conversed last night with a gentleman who left Chattanooga on Tuesday, and he informed us that ample supplies for the use of the army had been received before he left, and that no apprehension is felt as to the future supplies. Bragg still held Lookout Mountain, upon which he had a thirty-two pounder, with which he fired while upon Chattanooga and then upon Hoover, who occupied a position below the mountain, but without accomplishing any material damage. Our informant states that large numbers of the inhabitants of lower East Tennessee are leaving that section, because of the extraordinary scarcity of the necessities of life. They are threatened with actual starvation if they stay there."

FINE VEGETABLES.—We received from our friend Geo. B. Macklin, a few days since, some of the finest turnips we have seen. They were of the White Flat Dutch and Purple Flat Dutch varieties. Some of them weighed from 3 to 6 pounds, and were firm, sweet, and juicy, not being at all pithy. We also saw a head of Mr. Macklin's raising which, we believe, is the largest we have ever seen, it weighed 10 pounds down weight.

These vegetables will do; and are hard to beat, although raised upon one of the poor knolls overlooking our city. If anybody can beat them let them send us specimens and we will acknowledge the fact through the columns of our paper.

Ladies! Have you forgotten our request for the TABLET? We give you this little reminder, and would add that the unfortunate poor need your kind offices. Get up something, as we know you can do, and our citizens will readily respond to your efforts.

It is stated that Major General Lew Wallace will preside over the Crittenden and McCook courts of inquiry, shortly to convene in Indianapolis, Indiana.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We mentioned several weeks ago, says the Nashville Dispatch, that Mr. Abraham W. Paul, of Ohio, had brought suit in the Circuit Court of the United States at that place against the Planters' and Union Banks to compel them to redeem a certain amount of their notes (\$3,500 of the Planters' and \$3,400 of the Union, as we understood) which he had presented at their respective counters for that purpose. We understood at the time that Mr. Paul was willing to receive greenbacks from the banks in redemption of their notes. "The case was decided in the Circuit Court, Thursday, and Mr. Paul obtained judgment with interest from the date of the demand for redemption."

The people around Marquette are wild over the rich deposits of silver in that neighborhood. In one locality it was believed that fifty tons of ore could be got out in a week. The veins are usually well defined, and of a character to be easily mined.

CAMP OF THE KY. VOL. INF'TY, IN THE FIELD, VERMILION HILL, LA., Oct. 13, 1863.

For the Frankfort Commonwealth: This day Col. D. W. Lindsey, of the 23d Ky. Vol. Inf'ty is taking leave of his command and regiment, to assume the more important duties of Inspector General, assigned him by the Executive of Kentucky. And since, by temporary consolidation, we were placed under his command, we would testify our appreciation of his services, as an efficient and brave commander, and a true Kentucky gentleman, deserving our highest esteem. We regret that we have lost his services among us, for he was in every respect well fitted to the duties devolved upon him, when either commanding a regiment or a brigade; and we venture the assertion that those connected with him, in the new field of labor upon which he is about entering, will find in him ability and efficiency, adequate to the performance of any duty connected with his new and untrodden position. We wish him God speed and success in his just begun career of usefulness, and predict for him greater and nobler deeds, which, while they reflect honor and credit upon himself, will redound to the interest, prosperity, and welfare of his own loved country; for which he has confirmed his devotion upon fields of conflict and of battle.

7TH KY. VOL. INF'TY.

A recent fight in East Tennessee between Colonel Smith, of the 2d North Carolina loyal regiment, formerly of the 65th Indiana, and a superior force of rebels commanded by General Robert Harrel, was a splendid affair and showed the fighting qualities of the North Carolina mountaineers. A special to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Knoxville, 4th inst., says after a desperate contest of two hours, the rebels were utterly routed, with the loss of fifty-two wounded and forty-seven killed. Col. Allen, Major John Woolfield, and Lieut. Hyatt, influential and malignant rebels, were killed. Our loss was three killed and nine wounded. The gallant young Adjutant of the regiment, Augustus George, of Dayton, was shot through the heart. Col. Garrard of the 7th Ohio, pursued the rebels beyond Kingsport through Moccasin Gap and on the railroad above. The rebels are beyond the Holston river. Gen. Sanders has driven them beyond the Tennessee. The guerrillas have been among our wagon and mail trains, but nothing serious has happened. They are always whipped, rebel runners notwithstanding. The situation is satisfactory, with fine weather, and the troops improving in health.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.—A batch of several guerrillas was taken to Cincinnati on Monday, and lodged in McLean Barracks. They were captured by Captain Willard S. Latham, of Licking county, Ohio, scout-master of Maj. Jones' Fifth Battalion O. V. C. The following is a list of their names, former residence, military connection, and date of capture:

Matthew Wilson, Bath county, Hampshire Bragg still held Lookout Mountain, upon which he had a thirty-two pounder, with which he fired while upon Chattanooga and then upon Hoover, who occupied a position below the mountain, but without accomplishing any material damage. Our informant states that large numbers of the inhabitants of lower East Tennessee are leaving that section, because of the extraordinary scarcity of the necessities of life. They are threatened with actual starvation if they stay there.

John E. Sousey, Fleming county, private 2d Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured Fleming county, Oct. 31.

E. J. Hamilton, Nicholas county, 2d Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured in Nicholas county, Oct. 24.

F. S. Robertson, Montgomery county, 1st Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured in Montgomery county, Nov. 1.

Benjamin Emmons, Fleming county, 2d Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured Oct. 23.

Brace Offrey, Rowan county, 2d Kentucky Mounted Riflemen, captured in Rowan county, Oct. 23.

The Commercial says that these fellows all belonged to the same band, there is no doubt, from their close proximity to each other; and that they are desperate and bloody as savages is attested by the experience of the Union people in the counties mentioned. One of them, well known as Rolly Moore, recently shot three men of the 5th Ohio V. C., whom he had captured and held secure as prisoners. Captain Latham has laid the people of that portion of Kentucky under great obligations to him for ridding them of such troublesome customers.

GUERRILLAS IN MEADE, HARDIN AND BRECKINRIDGE COUNTIES.—We have reliable information, says the New Albany Ledger, of the presence of gangs of guerrillas in Meade, Hardin and Breckinridge counties, Ky., under the leadership of Champ Ferguson and other officers of Richardson's command. A party of about two hundred, under Champ Ferguson, have robbed many of the citizens and merchants in Big Spring and the surrounding country, and stolen many horses. In Breckinridge county they have perpetrated similar outrages, and it is reported that they declared their intention to tear up the track of the Louisville and Nashville railroad as they retreated toward Tennessee. These soundrels have a regular rendezvous in Cumberland, Clinton and Monroe counties, and Burksville, Albany and Tompkinsville may be said to be virtually in their possession.

Gen. Garfield, late Chief of Gen. Rosecrans' staff, some weeks ago, sent his resignation as Brigadier General to the War Department; but instead of its acceptance, he has received a commission as Major General, for meritorious conduct at Chickamauga. He will resign his seat in Congress, we presume.

Horace Mann very beautifully remarked that a brother's tender relation to a sister was designed by heaven as a preparation and a prophecy of that holier relation for which one shall forsake father and mother, and brother and sister.

LATEST NEWS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 4.

The fight at Collierville yesterday lasted three hours, when the rebels fled, leaving 20 killed and 4 wounded in our hands. Our loss was slight. Among the prisoners captured are Brig-Gen. J. George, of the Mississippi State Militia, one Captain, three Lieutenants, and one Surgeon. Gen. George was wounded. Col. Hatch, who arrived at Collierville with three regiments of cavalry half an hour after the fight commenced, followed the rebels to Coldwater, where he was skirmishing with them at the last accounts. Col. McClellan and Misner are endeavoring to flank them today. Col. Hatch estimates their number at 3,000.

CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 6. All is quiet along our lines today. The enemy keep up a lazy fire from a 20 pounder gun on the crest of Lookout Mountain, which occasionally reaches our lines. They varied the entertainment this afternoon by throwing a number of shells inside of their own lines. This strange conduct excites considerable comment.

Last night several rebel camps disappeared from the front on our right, and information leads us to believe that Bragg's army has been weakened recently for some purpose not yet revealed.

Longstreet's headquarters are established on Lookout Mountain, which is held by a strong force.

It is estimated that the rebels expended \$14,000 worth of ammunition from Lookout Mountain, killing one Federal and wounding another.

Twelve deserters from a Kentucky rebel regiment came in today. They report their whole regiment ready to follow on the first opportunity. Since Bragg was out of from East Tennessee, rumors have been short.

Since the opening of the river route, we are daily in communication with Bridgeport, and supplies come up rapidly. Our lines of communication are perfect.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. The case of a widow of an officer or soldier killed in battle, with many months pay due him, suddenly left without a dollar to buy mourning or pay for the transportation of her husband's remains, is of shockingly frequent occurrence. The rejection of the widow's demand for this back pay, &c., that of her agents, is notoriously an event of daily occurrence in the War Department. All applicants are turned off with the disheartening information that from fourteen to sixteen months must pass away from the time of making application before the money can be got by their representatives.

At Covington, Kentucky, on Thursday evening General Tilson, chief of artillery of fortifications, made another trial of the 100 pound Parrott gun on the fortifications back of that city. The target was placed near the crest of a hill, on the south side of the Bank Lick Valley, four thousand five hundred yards or about two miles and two-thirds, from the battery. It was about twelve feet square, and made of oak boards, painted white. Shells were thrown exclusively. Nearly all of them exploded close to the target, and one struck it, knocking off the top part. Altogether, the practice was very fine, and every one present, competent to judge, was well satisfied.

PRIVATE FATAL SHOOTING.—We learn by a private letter received from Campbellsville, Ky., that on the morning of the 3d, about 6 o'clock, as Mr. Carlisle, a young man of green county, was riding with a friend in a buggy, he was met, six miles from Columbia, by a party of the Thirteenth mounted infantry, recently organized at Lebanon, ordered to stop, get out of his buggy and advance. He had hardly got out of his buggy when one of the party, whose name our informant did not learn, fired upon him, inflicting a wound which it is feared will prove fatal. After the firing the man who fired the shot was interrogated as to why he did so, and he replied that he was not "going to wait on a d—d rebel all day."

Our informant states that young Carlisle has always been strictly loyal, often riding to convey information to our troops, and it is hoped that justice will be done in this case. Of late it has been too often the case that our war troops have been too hasty, and often fire upon persons when there is no necessity for it. The party who did the shooting will, we understand, have an examination before a court-martial.—*Low Jour.*

HORSES AT INDIANAPOLIS.—The Indianapolis Journal of Thursday says: "We learn from Capt. Elkin, U. S. Quartermaster at this post, that a large number of horses are accumulating here to fill an order of three thousand for the Army of the Cumberland. From fifty to one hundred arrive daily, and are quartered at the Government stables."

The actual amount taken by the guerrillas from the Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Danville, was \$1,430, all except this having been sent off two days before the raid.

It is stated that the soldiers who were wounded by the accident on the Kentucky Central Railroad, are rapidly recovering from their injuries. They are all in a hospital in Covington.

Mr. Thomas White, of Paris, killed on Monday last an Owl, on the farm of Mr. Y. W. Moran, which measured four feet, eight inches, from the tips of its wings.

The rebels are giving up all their luxuries and enjoyments one by one, because they cannot afford to pay for them. Even gambling, which is a institution in Virginia, has received a death blow for the present. The four banks in the rebel Capital, their number, must have had a run of luck, for they swallowed up large daily sums, and the Enquirer says they kept up the enormous high price of provisions by spending a thousand dollars for each day's marketing from each establishment. This was Confederate money, gentle reader, and there, for more than what a first-class gaming house always pays, but the Legislature of Virginia has ordered thirty-nine lashes, to be well laid on at the public whipping post, for gambling, and the result is that they have left Richmond, and will probably be compelled to leave the State, or live in a more honest way.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, NOV. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. Major Gen. D. W. Lindsey is hereby appointed Inspector General of the State of Kentucky, and will be obeyed accordingly. By order of the Governor: JOHN BOYLE, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

HEAD-QUARTERS KY. STATE GUARD, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., NOV. 2, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. Having been appointed and Commissioned, by his Excellency, the Governor, Inspector General for the State of Kentucky, I hereby assume command of the Militia of this State, with my Head-Quarters at Frankfort, Ky.

All communications in regard to the organization of the Enrolled Militia, and State Guard, will be addressed to these Head-Quarters. My Staff will be hereafter announced in General Orders.

D. W. LINDSEY, Inspector Gen'l of Kentucky.

Nov. 2, 1863.—2w. * * * * * Lou. Journal and Cin. Commercial insert three times and send bills to this office.

ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—On Saturday last, a train ran off the track about four miles east of the shoals, on White River, Indiana. By this casualty Samuel Crow, of the Third Kentucky Infantry, (General Fry's old regiment), had his leg nearly cut off below the thigh, and died under the operation of amputation. A gentleman from our city was enabled to learn his name, and that he was a paroled prisoner, just exchanged, and returning to his regiment, and that he came from Garrard county, in this State. But for the thoughtful inquiries of our friend and informant, his relatives would probably have remained in ignorance of his melancholy fate.—*Low Jour.*

Never since the organization of the Navy of the United States has there been so many vessels of war in New York harbor as at the present time. There are no less than sixty-two, carrying for hundred and forty-four guns—a larger force than that of the entire United States Navy before the outbreak of the rebellion.

Five Congregationalists, one Freewill Baptist, and two orthodox Baptist Ministers have been elected to the legislature of Vermont.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, Mrs. MARGARET BEDFORD, wife of Mr. Elisha G. Bedford, of Bourbon county, and daughter of the late Gen. James Bedford, in the 47th year of her age.

On Wednesday evening, the 25th ult., of typhoid fever, Mr. HENRY D. TALBOT, eldest son of Samuel Talbot, of Bourbon county.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 9th day of November, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Benthall, Mrs. M. J. Hynes, A. D. Bradley, Major W. N. Hampton, William Ballard, A. J. Bally, Dr. Wm. Leo, F. Leathers, Miss Narcissus Chambers, Mrs. Mary Carroll, Mrs. George Outcher, Miss E. Riley, Abram Rardin, Mrs. Nancy Rankins, Miss Mary H. Rardin, Hiram Thomas, N. A. Webb, Mrs. Nancy Webb, Mrs. Mary Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

Office open from 8 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M.

November 9, 1863.—1t.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the 20th day of September, 1863, DAVID A. HAMILTON, of Glasgow, Ky., was murdered by two unknown persons, in the Pleasant View Baptist Church, on the turnpike leading from West field to Elizabethtown, in Hardin county, who have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of each of said murderers, if apprehended within one year from the date hereof, and are now going at large.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of November, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State. By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION. The two men were both young men, and one about 18 or 20 years old, and of slender make; the other 20 or 22 years old, heavy set; both with light hair, the oldest one with long sandy hair. Nov. 6, 1863.—wats3m.

The Creditors of Thos. S. Page.

UNDER a decree of the Franklin Circuit Court, held at its October session, 1863, all creditors and claimants of Thomas S. Page are required, ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, to verify their claims in the manner required by law in cases of debt, claim and demands against a decedent's estate, stating the nature of their claims, and present the same to the undersigned, on or before the day named.

A. W. DUDLEY, Assignee and Trustee of Thos. S. Page. Nov. 4, 1863.—td.

Commissioner's Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court. John Harrod, Adm'r, v. the will and annexed, of Jas. Fears, Jr., dec'd, Plff. vs. Lucinda Fears and others, Defs., in Equity. This cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of Jas. Fears, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner. November 4, 1863.—td.

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal. A. G. CAMMACK. October 7th, 1863.—td.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863.—td.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1—td.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863.—td.

We are authorized to announce J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 14th, 1863.—td.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863.—td.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1863 to 1865. August 12, 1863.—td.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LANE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863.—td.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863.—td.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863.—td.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863.—td.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 23RD INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75. Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family. Sept. 4, 1863.—td.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863, (if not previously sold, I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, MY FARM, situated near the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike, five and a half miles from the former, and eight and a half from the latter, to-wit:

CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES. About 130 acres in heavy timber, well set in blue oaks; the balance in cultivation; about 40 acres in white wheat. It has on it a BRICK HOUSE with eight rooms, besides kitchen and store room adjoining; two large barns, one at each end of the house; carriage and buggy houses; fine barn; good spring house with room above; iron house that never fails to keep; a stable; corn crib; pump house, &c.; the negro houses are brick. There is also a large peach, and a young apple orchard both in fine bearing order. The farm is splendidly watered with pond, pool, and never-failing springs; it is in the very highest state of cultivation and is admirably adapted as a stock farm; the fencing is in fine order and most of the gates are new.

At the same time, I offer for public sale the STOCK and CROPS on said farm. The Stock consists of good WORK HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; STOCK CATTLE; MILCH COWS; W. B. OXEN; HOGS; AND TWO GOOD SHEEP. The Crops consist of CORN, OATS, TRIFLE, RYE, and HEMP. Also, FARMING UTENSILS; HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold as follows: one-third down, balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date of sale. A lien will be retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.

The stock, crop, &c., will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sales over \$10; that sum to be paid in hand. Notes with approved security, negotiable at the Bank of East Kentucky Bank at Frankfort, Ky., must be given before the property is removed.

The farm will positively be offered first of all or sale. Possession given Christmas if desired but would prefer waiting until 1st of March, 1864.

RICHARD A. BUTCHER, Oct. 16, 1863.—td.

Louisville Journal and Observer & Register will run daily and send bill to this office for collection.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownshorn and Bellevue, connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:15 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 4:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. Nov. 9, 1863.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863, the Accommodation Train will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M.

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Commissioner's Sale.

Franklin Circuit Court. John G. Price's Adm'r, Plaintiff, vs. John G. Price's Heirs & C's, Defs., in Equity.

BY virtue of a decree of said Court in this action, the undersigned will, ON THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, (County Court day) sell at public auction, at the Court-house door in Frankfort,

105 ACRES OF LAND, On South Elkhorn creek, adjoining the lands of John R. Scott, Caldwell Lewis, Wm. French, and Jos. Quillen—being the same land which John G. Price, deceased, purchased of Jas. B. Wilkerson, and occupied at the time of his death, or so much of said 105 acres as will satisfy the following liens, viz: \$1,050, with interest from Jan. 1, 1863, till paid, due to Jas. B. Wilkerson, and \$802.60, with interest from Jan. 1, 1862, till paid subject to a credit of \$336.80, paid May 10, 1862.

TERMS.—Six and twelve months credit for cash parts of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date and having the full and effect of a re-pay-in bond. H. M. BEDFORD, Special Commissioner. November 2, 1863.—td.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

MURRAY, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS. Drawings take place daily at 12 A. M. and 5 P. M., at Covington, Kentucky.

Capital Prizes from \$5,000 to \$50,000!! Tickets from \$1.00 to \$10.00!!

Drawings sent immediately after the drawing takes place. Orders for tickets in the above Lotteries meet with prompt attention. Addressed to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Box 595, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars sent free of charge. Oct. 30, 1863.—6m.

Public Sale of Slaves.

Franklin Circuit Court. James Harlan's Adm'r, Plaintiff, vs. James Harlan's Heirs, Defendants, in Equity.

THE undersigned, as Commissioner of said Court, will, ON THE 16TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, (County Court day) sell at public auction, the following slaves, viz:

1 NEGRO WOMAN AND A SMALL CHILD, (admitted); 1 NEGRO WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN. TERMS.—Six months credit,

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,963 18

Cash on hand and in Bank, \$8,990 92

Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,965 05

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, 111,965 05

Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, \$44,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, 3,500 4,000 00

N. Y. Central Railroad, 10,000 12,200 00

(Convert) M'Graw B'ds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, 25,000 27,750 00

M'Graw B'ds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., 25,000 27,750 00

(Gt. Mort.) M'Graw B'ds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

P. E. W. & Co. Railroad, 25,000 27,750 00

(Mort.) M'Graw B'ds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,750 00

Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,000 00

Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,500 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 30,000 32,400 00

N. J. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 19,000 19,000 00

Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,000 00

Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,360 00

Michigan Central R.R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 12,100 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00

New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly, 75,000 86,250 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 35,000 42,400 00

Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 26,000 26,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds, (1853 & 1855) 6 per cent, annual interest, 60,000 67,200 00

Jersey City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 25,000 28,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds, 1874, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 205,000 209,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 125,000 135,000 00

United States (5-20s) Coupon Bonds, 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 109,000 00

U. S. Treasury Notes, (August), 7-10 per cent, semi-annual interest, 57,300 60,165 00

Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,500 00

N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest, 31,000 35,650 00

N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,450 00

Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 20,000 22,800 00

Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest, 100,000 112,000 00

Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest, 75,000 45,000 00

Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with secured interest, 101,530 70

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,690 15,880 00

500 Shares Hartford and N. H. R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 90,000 00

250 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000 25,500 00

107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 15,515 00

50 Shares R. R. Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00

50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk, 5,000 5,250 00

50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk, 5,000 5,150 00

36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk, 1,800 1,800 00

Providence B. L. Co. Stock, 20,000 21,000 00

200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk, 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Safety Fund Bk's S'tk, 10,000 10,300 00

200 Shares Bk's S'tk, 20,000 16,000 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 9,000 00

200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 10,000 00

400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bk's S'tk, Phil. Pa., 20,000 22,800 00

40 Shares Etina Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,700 00

100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,500 00

200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 21,000 00

100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 9,000 00

275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750 13,750 00

44 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 44,000 51,040 00

500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 50,000 71,500 00

100 Shares Merchants Bank S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 30,000 32,100 00

250 Shares State Bk's S'tk, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 30,500 00

150 Shares Conn. Rv. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 7,500 11,250 00

400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 40,000 42,000 00

300 Shares Bk's S'tk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 39,000 00

800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 32,000 00

500 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares City Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 14,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

200 Shares Bk's S'tk of Commerce, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,400 00

100 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

800 Shares Importers and Traders Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 31,800 00

100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,000 00

200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 30,000 35,400 00

400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 46,000 00

400 Shares Bank of Manhattan Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,280 00

P't S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 20,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk, New York City, 30,000 31,800 00	
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000 10,500 00	
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk, New York City, 30,000 35,400 00	
200 Shares Bk's S'tk of Am. S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00	
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00	
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk, New York City, 20,000 20,000 00	
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk, New York City, 10,000 10,000 00	
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00	
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk, N. Y. City, 20,000 23,600 00	
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk, N. Y. City, 15,000 31,500 00	
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 20,000 00	
Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85	

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12

All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.

Total liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY.

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being generally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Etina Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.

LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24th day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Etina Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, said J. M. Mills, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Etina agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.

Philip S. Bush, Covington, Kenton.

M. L. Broadwell, Cynthiana, Harrison.

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.

David R. Murray, Cynthiana, Boone.

Alex. S. McDuffy, Danville, Boyle.

Stephen Eliot, Elizabethtown, Hardin.

Fred. H. Skinner, Edinburg, Lyon.

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.

Wm. Spence, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.

Philip M. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson.

A. A. Phelps, Hopkinsville, Christian.

Stephen Powers, Harrodsburg, Hancock.

James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.

Amer. G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.

Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion.

Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson.

Joseph Broderick, Maysville, Mason.

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.

Chas. T. Clifton, New Castle, Henry.

John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.

Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen.

Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.

John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies.

Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon.

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.

Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.

Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington.

Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.

James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.

Dan M. Brown, Versailles, Woodford.

A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke.

H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin.

July 20-22.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jailor of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor: E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Sept. 2, 1863-w&t3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color, Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.

Sept. 16, 1863-lm.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL.

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the First Baptist Church.

TERMS—Per session of five months, \$10.

Sept. 22, 1863-lf.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES P. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

[L. S.] I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. P. ROBINSON.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Govt., a small star, the reward offered to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke Jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if left grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black bow crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS, Jailor of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Stray Notice.

ANDERSON COUNTY, SCOT.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.

G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C.

Oct. 5, 1863-lmw